

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mozambique
<b>Program Title:</b>	Government and Civil Society
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	656-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$1,350,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,261,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1996
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	2004

**Summary:** This program uses development assistance funding to provide: (1) technical assistance, training, and commodities to modernize and improve the effectiveness of the national legislature; (2) technical assistance and training to enact and implement targeted justice sector reforms; and (3) technical assistance and training to enhance the knowledge and effectiveness of civil society organizations, enabling them to work for improved government performance, responsiveness and accountability to citizens.

During the current strategy, USAID made considerable progress toward broadened participation in political life. USAID's efforts succeeded in strengthening the National Assembly, political parties and NGOs. In the new strategy, the Mission will shift its attention to the local level and work to repair the disconnect between Mozambican citizens and their governance bodies. This will include anti-corruption activities, given the burden of petty corruption a number of Mozambicans face every day.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Increase citizen participation in governance at national levels (\$350,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide funding to Etica Moçambique, a Mozambican citizen-based anti-corruption/watchdog non-governmental organization (NGO) in efforts to develop civil society capacity to lead effective anti-corruption and conflict prevention efforts through media reporting. Data for FY 2002 reflected a 24% increase over FY 2001 in the level of media reporting of government misconduct, including substantially more reporting of inappropriate use of power and cases involving misuse of public funds. With USAID support, civil society organizations (CSOs) ability to form coalitions and effectively press for both reform and government accountability will be strengthened. Activities designed to increase the government's efforts to fight political corruption and activities aimed at fostering political dialogue between political parties, private sector and civil society through public debate will continue in FY 2003. Principal grantee: Etica Moçambique (Prime).

Ensure that key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue anti-corruption assistance in FY 2003, and will provide one final year of technical assistance to the Parliament to reinforce the internal procedures and staff skills built up under a previous program. USAID will augment already obligated FY 2002 ESF with a small amount of DA resources to support municipal elections in 2003. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, the State Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

#### FY 2004 Program:

USAID will initiate a new country strategy in FY 2004. While the strategy is not yet completed, the following areas are likely to be funded. New notifications will be provided once the strategy is approved.

Potential for Conflict Reduced Through Improved Citizen-Government Interaction (\$1,261,000 DA). USAID will embark upon a new strategy in FY 2004. Under the proposed strategic objective, the Mission

proposes to focus democracy and conflict prevention resources on improving the average citizen's encounters with authorities, especially at the local level where government touches the vast majority of citizens. This is a natural and urgent next step from the democracy and governance activities implemented under the 1996-2003 CSP. The program will use development assistance funding to provide: (1) technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of emerging political institutions; (2) technical assistance and training to increase knowledge and awareness of civil society organizations concerning: basic rights and freedoms; developing citizen oversight of government; strengthening models for community-level decision making and building on emerging public initiatives to fight corruption; (3) technical assistance and training to improve the performance of municipal governments; and (4) technical assistance and training to increase the opportunities for reducing corruption and to create positive incentives for ethical behavior and sanctions for unethical behavior aimed at creating an arena where public servants are more accountable and ethical. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

**Performance and Results:** Targeted USAID investments are designed to help government institutions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches become more capable, accountable and better focused on service delivery, representation, and citizen interests in the newly-formed democracy in Mozambique. The Attorney General's Office put its Anti-Corruption Unit to work and the first corruption cases are being investigated. Mozambican civil society, especially the media, Etica Moçambique and business associations continue to put pressure on the government to be more active in fighting corruption. USAID continues to be the only donor supporting these efforts. Civic awareness of the issue is reflected in a 24% increase over FY 2001 in the level of media reporting of government misconduct. The reports emphasized human right violations, inappropriate use of power and the misuse of public funds (up from three cases in FY 2001 to eight in FY 2002). Efficiency in the Maputo City Court continued, witnessed by the increase in the proportion of cases processed in 12 months or less (44% in FY 2002, up from 39% in 2001 and 19% in FY 2000) and increase in the average caseload per judge to 168 cases sentenced up from 106 in FY 2001. Four years of USAID assistance have demonstrated positive impact in the capacity and operation of political parties in Mozambique. Frelimo, the ruling party, has used technical assistance to adopt more sophisticated polling messages, increase discussion with different interest groups and develop a more efficient internal records and communications systems. Renamo, the main opposition party, has begun to implement very basic internal democratic practices as well as new, more effective organizational and administrative procedures.

By the end of the program it is anticipated that Mozambicans will be more aware of their rights and responsibilities; the courts will function more efficiently in part by reducing judicial delays; the National Assembly will operate more efficiently; and the capacity and operation of political parties will be enhanced.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Mozambique

656-002 Government and Civil Society	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	15,187	18,200	6,650
Expenditures	12,967	18,146	5,841
Unliquidated	2,220	7	809
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	1,261	0	400
Expenditures	1,190	0	204
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	16,448	18,200	7,050
Expenditures	14,157	18,146	6,045
Unliquidated	2,291	54	1,005
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	1,350	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	1,350	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	1,261	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	19,059	18,200	7,050